

REMEMBER THAT

EVERYBODY

TRADES

REMAKABLY CHEAP

CARTER'S

Clothing Establishment.

Titusville Morning Herald.

This is the only paper between Pittsburgh and Erie that receives the Associated Press Telegrams and Cable Dispatches.

Published, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1887.
CONTAINS A PAPER ON EVERY PAGE.

List of New Advertisements
Not to be closed up the first National Bank
Notice—Section of 1st case.

Varities.
—Skiff & G's world's master in performance in Corbitt Hill on Sunday evening.

—Sherry's dramatic company are performing in Meadville. They will visit Titusville in February.

—Major E. D. Linton goes as delegate from his city to the National Convention of the G. A. R. at Philadelphia.

—A fifteen barrel well was struck on the Parker Farm, adjoining that of Isaac Wood, near the Watkins place, on Tuesday. It is the property of Jonathan Watson.

—Under the new management of the New York Central Railroad, free passes are no longer permitted to be issued, except by the President and Vice President of the road.

—We hear that a collision occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Tuesday, between an oil train and a passenger train. One man was killed.

—We learn that the Oil Refinery of Messrs. Allen & Lewis, in Union Mills, took fire on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, and was totally consumed, together with a quantity of oil. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000.

—Mr. Nicholas Kubit, an old and respected citizen of Vernon township, Crawford county, committed suicide on Saturday night, by hanging himself in his barn. No cause is assigned for the act. He was about sixty years of age, and leaves a large family.

—Senator Lowry is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations, and a member of the following committees: Pensions and Gratitudes, Banks, Railroads, and New Counties and County Seats. Mr. Brown, of Mercer, has the chairmanship of the latter. We give a list of the Senate and House committees this morning.

—The *Huff and Express* has a sensational article calculated to alarm the citizens of Buffalo. It reports that there is to be very soon a great crash of rock at Niagara Falls. The water is undermining the Horse Shoe Falls, and by and by the latter will tumble out. This retrogression of the Falls will eventually result in the Buffalo as the verge of the precipice, and possibly leave it high and dry, like the ark on Ararat.

—The benefits of abolishing the mill illustrate in the case of Major Mills, "mine host" of the American. Several weeks since, he lost a pocket book containing a variety of important papers, and of course advertised the same in the *Herald*, offering a liberal reward for its recovery. Yesterday morning, the Major directed the advertisement to be set in larger type, and given a more conspicuous place. No answer was this effected then upon returning to his office and overhauling the contents of his safe, the missing property was discovered. Comment is unnecessary. Go thou and do likewise.

AN OLD FOLKS' CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—We are glad to announce that the Old Folks' Concert is to be repeated one week from Monday evening next for the benefit of destitute families in Titusville, and we trust that it will result in securing a substantial fund for the relief of worthy sufferers. The affairs of the first entertainment, as was generally known, were to be donated to the Good Templar organization, as a contribution toward the purchase of a piano for the lodge room; but the profits of the concert were almost entirely expended in the purchase of appropriate costumes for the performers. There will be no extraordinary expenses attending the second concert, and we believe our citizens generally will be glad of an opportunity of assisting a worthy charity, while at the same time securing to themselves a pleasant entertainment. We have many suffering families here, among whom the distribution of a few hundred dollars worth of needed supplies at this time, would be especially opportune. Last winter a relief association was organized, and a considerable sum of money raised and expended; but thus far during the present season, the poor have been dependent upon private charity, and limited aid from the churches. We believe that the sum of \$250 can be realized from a second concert, and it should then be turned through some appropriate channel, irrespective of denominational associations.

CLOSING OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TITUSVILLE.—By reference to the card of the Cashier in another column it will be seen that the First National Bank of Titusville goes into liquidation to-day. The cause assigned for this step is that three-fourths of the stock of the institution is owned by parties outside of the State, who could not give the affairs of the bank their personal attention. It will be remembered that this bank was one of the victims of the failure of Calver, Penn & Co., having lost its entire capital stock in consequence of their suspension. The stockholders came massed to the rescue, and made it good, so a depositor losing a dollar, since that time has been gradually working itself into a good profit. The claims of depositors and others will be paid by Mr. Duffield, Cashier, at the Second National Bank.

Political.

As the Presidential election approaches, the rage of party passion increases in violence, and all sorts of incendiary appeals are resorted to, to inflame the passions, and stir up the basest prejudices of the people. The acts of Congress are branded by Democratic presses as revolutionary, and are charged with a military despotism;—with a war of races, or negro supremacy. Now, this is all for party effect. The more intelligent do not believe a word of it. It is but a repetition of the stale and exploded lies and calumnies which have been flung in our ears for twenty-five years by the reactionary party. When we see the great safeguards of individual liberty invaded by the Government or by Congress, it will be time enough to sound the alarm, not before. When we see the press muzzled, or free speech silenced by authority of our rulers; when the *habeas corpus* is suspended, or the right of trial by jury denied to the citizen, we can tremble for our liberties, and not before. When we see life taken with violence, and with impunity, or private property appropriated, either under color of law, or in any way, except as a punishment for crime, and by regular judicial process, for offences known to the civil or penal codes, common to all civilized people, then we may be justly apprehensive that the Government is about to be overthrown, and not before. Why, the simple truth is that life and property are more secure to-day, personal rights are more sacredly protected to-day, in the Southern States than they have been for a quarter of a century past. The South has always been a cauldron of burning passions, as the fruit of the system of slavery.

It is summing to read the parallel drawn between our situation and that of England and France, in the days of their revolutions. Nothing is more fallacious, and, at the same time, so plausible, as this kind of reasoning by analogy, this sort of historical illustration. Still more ridiculous is to point us to the example of Rome. The state of society now is so marvellously altered from that of ancient periods, that such comparisons are absurd. The day of a one-man power in the world has gone by. The tendency of modern political governments is towards republican institutions. Even Mexico, in her turbulence and degradation, demands a President instead of a King. And shall we go back to hereditary rulers? The time is impossible! Shall Grant or any other General attempt to play the role of a Cæsar? Does not his best title to our regard rest upon his patriotism, his loyalty to law, his republican simplicity of character, devoid of personal ambition, or intrigue after self-aggrandizement? Where are the soldiers that are to aid him to seize the reins of Government? Not, certainly, the army that put down the rebellion; that army is now on a peace footing, and scattered over the length and breadth of the land, ready to take up arms as well against a usurper as against a rebel. Then what is all this talk and cry about? Why, simply, that the party in power are seeking to subvert the institutions of the South, to those of the North. That is what all this noise and fury is about. Now, whatever the party in power might do, or neglect to do, the opposition would not be so, it would not represent, if it could not assail it, on its merits, it would be sure to resist and defy it. Well, Congress has to deal with a reluctant, angry, cowed and malicious people at the South, and more than that, with an obstinate and unscrupulous Executive, backed by the President and the Democratic party of the North, it is no wonder that all sorts of obstacles are laid in the path of Congress. But Congress does not fail to recede. That body realizing that the responsibility is devolved by the country and the Constitution upon it, to reconstruct the South, does not shrink its duty. The laws of last spring the President has sought to defeat by quibbling evasions and by using every power entrusted in him, to work obstruction and mischief. At the present session, Congress proposes to remedy the defects of the old law. If Congress and the President cannot act in harmony, and the President will not exercise the powers given him under the Reconstruction law, in good faith, then they must be taken away from him. One of the other, the Executive or the Legislative branch of the Government, must have supreme and exclusive control of this business. What the main features of the amendment we stated yesterday.

Interesting Financial Statistics.—Director Belmont, of the Statistical Bureau, in reply to a communication from General Butler, has given some interesting financial statistics, going to prove that the civilization of the world depends on a great measure upon the character and quantity of its circulating medium. He traces the amount of coinage from the Augustan Age, A. D. 14, when it amounted to \$388,000, of the present time, and shows that from the year named the amount of coin in circulation gradually diminished until A. D. 800, when it touched the lowest figures, 33,674,250. It then commenced rising, but did not recover itself until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its marked increase was in the year 1800, when the mint of Potomac was opened, which marked the closing of the Dark Ages. From the commencement of the eighteenth century the circulation of the credit system became established in Europe. The lending of money on interest during most of this period was deemed odious, and the traffic fell entirely into the hands of the Jews, who, becoming greatly enriched by it, were frequently plundered. The taking of interest seems first to have been regulated in Venice, in the twelfth century, when the legal rate was four per cent, and controlled by a few Jews. The long monetary dearth during the centuries named led to the social degradation which marked the Dark Ages, and which culminated in the system of feudal laws from which even yet modern civilization has failed to entirely free itself. In 1157 the Bank of Venice was founded, that of Geneva in 1245, and of Barcelona in 1401. Between this time and that when the Bank of Amsterdam was founded, A. D. 1607, occurred the influx of the precious metals from America. The present amount of coin in Europe and America he estimates at \$2,800,000,000.

FIRE AT PETROLEUM CENTRE.—Two BUILDINGS DESTROYED.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear part of the building owned by Captain Monroe, on Washington street, Petroleum Centre. The fire spread with such rapidity that the attempts made to put it out were useless, and but little of the furniture was removed. In a few moments the heavy communication to the adjoining building, owned by H. C. Jarvis, and occupied by him as a cabinet shop and furniture store. About two-thirds of the stock in this store was saved, but the building, together with several smaller ones in the rear, were entirely consumed. The loss sustained by Mr. Jarvis on the building and stock will reach \$1,500, and that of Captain Monroe's will be about \$1,000. There was no insurance. During the height of the fire, the two-story building situated about seventy-five feet north of Captain Monroe's building, was in great danger. At one time it was on fire in several places, but owing to the exertions of the citizens the flames were extinguished before the building had sustained any material damage. The fire engine was got out and taken to the vicinity of the burning buildings shortly after the alarm was given, but all the exertions of the firemen were not sufficient to make it work properly, and but little or no water was thrown on the fire. The fire originated through the careless handling of kerosene.

LETTER FROM MEADVILLE.

Court Matters.—The New County—Growth for Vice President.—Erie, Pa., Dec. 15, 1887.

The January term of the Quarter Sessions of Crawford county commenced operations Monday morning last, January 13th, Judge Johnson, of Warren presiding. The only Associate Judge present and on the bench, is Wm. S. Crozier, of Conneautville. The other Associate Judge, Wm. Davis, Jr., of Meadville, had the unfortunate to break his legs, two weeks since, by falling down a neighbor's door step. His withdrawal from the active duties of his office is much regretted by bar and people, as he has transacted the duties of his office with great acceptance. Judge Johnson, in his clear and concise manner, is carrying forward the business of the Court with great dispatch, giving matters of real importance their due share of patient investigation, but cutting off irrelevant argument and testimony, getting squarely at the gist of a matter with the greatest expedition compatible with the ends of justice.

Mr. Harvey Henderson, District Attorney, has his hands full with indictments for this and that offence against the laws of the Commonwealth, and the parties interested, whether complainants, defendants or witnesses, all clamorous that their particular case should be brought up at once and every one proving incontestably that it is impossible for him to remain in Meadville another hour. How he manages to get through with the compilation of calls and engagements, only a District Attorney can tell. The Grand Jury is in session in a room in the Workhouse, and patiently listening to the *ex parte* evidence adduced against law breakers and those supposed to be. The lawyers of Meadville, and all other parts of the county, are of necessity attending Court, carefully watching for an opportunity to get their case upon the attention of the Court, or as strenuously endeavoring to show that the ends of justice will be frustrated if a certain case cannot be put over till next or some other term.

The Officers of the Court, Sheriff Peck and Deputy Ellisworth, Assistants Hall and Peck, together with the popular and efficient Clerk, O. H. Hollister, are on hand attending to the various duties of their respective offices.

The Court room is very small, ill-lit, and as to ventilation, abominable. The foundations of the new Court House already laid, show that this has not yet been endured forever. As to the business coming before this term, there are about seventy old cases brought forward from previous terms, and not far from three hundred new indictments to be brought on the table.

The seven eastern townships of the county and the city of Titusville are responsible for no small share of the business. An argument for a new county can be easily adduced from the overcrowded condition of the docket of this term, and the necessary delay in the administration of justice. By the way, I find a very good feeling among the citizens of this place in regard to a division of the county and new county party. The justice of the cause of those who urge a new county is admitted, and many, who heretofore have been opposed to it, are now commencing a speedy settlement of the matter by giving us their hearty co-operation.

Talking with some of the most prominent politicians I find that the idea of putting Hon. G. L. Allen A. Groves forward as the Republican candidate for Vice President, on the ticket with Gen. Grant, is meeting with favor at the county seat. The action of the "Boys in Blue Convention," lately held in Philadelphia, did not in justice to their remembrance of the devotion of Governor Curtin to their interest for four years have been otherwise than as it was, a unanimous expression for him as their choice. But I am credibly informed that Governor Curtin is not, and will not be, a candidate. His devotion to the cause will not permit him to let his name be used, while that of Groves will cement the Republican party of this State as one man, which that of no man would be. The name of Groves is identified with the Curtin or Curtin branch cause. It is conceded, in fact, a foregone conclusion that Grant will lead the ticket and equally well settled, that for Vice President we must have a new man, and with this view, some of our friends are looking for a man whose Republicanism has been demonstrated by life long and important service before the nation. Every candidate will claim that G. L. Allen A. Groves possesses these qualities in the highest degree.

But pardon the digression from Court matters. The trial of one of the Court was taken up yesterday with a homicide case, another from a party residing on the highway. In the city of Meadville, the jury after an hour's deliberation, bringing in a verdict of guilty. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Bonaparte, for burglary, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Several other cases have been disposed of this morning. The case of minor importance, and hardly worth a paragraph. The case in which the Titusville people are much interested have not yet come on, and will have to be the subject of another letter.

THE DEMOCRATIC OIL CASE.

This case was disposed of in the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, Justice Shrewsbury presiding, on Thursday last, by dismissing the bill of complaint, which alleged fraud in the organization of the corporation. The Judge laid down some important rules in regard to these corporations. He said:

It cannot be doubted that if an individual, being the owner of property, either land or a stock of goods, proposes to form a partnership, or a corporation, which is to be the capital, and put his price upon it, he is to be taken as to what he gave for it, and his associates agree to take it at that price. It is a contract, and it is a contract which cannot be impeached, either in law or in equity. A contrary doctrine would throw doubt over every sale by a stockholder to the corporation, of which he is a member. A farmer having sold his corn to a stockholder in a corporation, who has been a valuable member, and I have not the means of improving it; I will sell a moiety of it to you for one hundred dollars per acre, and put one-half of the purchase money, if you will, to secure a part of the stock of the corporation, to erect and carry on a grain mill. It would not alter the case if he should call together a large number of persons and propose to form a joint stock company, and I would say, he to secure a part of the stock of the corporation to be formed. This is the position in which the defendants, Anas Dismore and his colleagues, stand in regard to the subject of this case. They were the owners of land and located interests in Venango county, and had been for a considerable time. A very large amount of money had been expended in improving and developing it. One well upon it had been drilled, and the rate of eighty barrels of oil per day. They came to the city of Philadelphia, and proposed, through the agency of other defendants, to form an oil company to work the lands. The fixed price at \$250,000, including, however, upon retaining a large interest in it themselves by retaining a large part of the stock in the purchase in stock of the proposed company. The corporation was created, the contract executed, shares of the company to the extent agreed upon were issued, and the land was put in the hands of the corporation. The defendants in vain for any evidence that these gentlemen, either by themselves or their agents, made any false representations as to the character or value of the property, or resorted to any trick or contrivance to blind the eyes of the stockholders, and bring them into stock. Nor can I perceive any better ground of recovery against the other defendants. They were the agents of the owners to dispose of lands by getting up an oil company. They were to receive from the corporation, a certain number of shares of stock, to which the owners were to be entitled, under the contract, as a compensation for their services. It matters not whether it was a trick or not.

The Judge comments at length upon the right of an agent to receive compensation for his services, and closes with the declaration that there was nothing improper or illegal in this transaction, and that the compensation was no right to be withheld from the defendants. The case was decided in favor of the defendants. The case was decided at the cost of the plaintiff.

The Committee in the Pennsylvania State Senate.

The following is the list of the standing committees in the Senate. It will be seen that the "Anti-Slavery" committee is the largest, and is also a member of the following Committees, viz: On Pensions and Gratitudes; On Banks; On Railroads; and on New Counties and County Seats. J. C. Brown, of Mercer, having the chairmanship of the latter Committee.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.
David M. Lowry, Republican, of Erie, chairman.
M. B. Conaway, Republican, of Adams.
W. A. Brown, Republican, of Erie.
W. A. Brown, Republican, of Erie.
W. A. Brown, Republican, of Erie.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
George Connel, Republican, of Philadelphia, chairman.
W. Worthington, Republican, of Chester.
George London, Republican, of Bradford.
Russell Ertel, Republican, of Allegheny.
George D. Jackson, Democrat, of Sullivan.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.
L. D. Shoenaker, Republican, of Luzerne, chairman.
David M. Conaway, Republican, of Adams.
W. A. Brown, Democrat, of Clearfield.
Harry White, Republican, of Indiana.
Charles Burgett, Democrat, of Monroe.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY—LOCAL.
Warren Cowles, Republican, of McKean chairman.
Alex. Stutzman, Republican, of Somerset.
J. W. Fisher, Republican, of Lancaster.
J. D. Davis, Democrat, of Berks.
C. H. Stinson, Republican, of Montgomery.

COMMITTEE ON ACCIDENTS.
C. H. Stinson, Republican, of Montgomery, chairman.
G. D. Coleman, Republican, of Lebanon.
J. T. Shugart, Democrat, of Centre.
H. J. Linderman, Democrat, of Bucks.

COMMITTEE ON ESTATE AND ESTATE.
David M. Conaway, Republican, of Adams, chairman.
Harry White, Republican, of Indiana.
W. A. Brown, Democrat, of Clearfield.
Warren Cowles, Republican, of McKean.
Thos. B. Scargitt, Democrat, of Fayette.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS AND GRATITUDES.
J. W. Fisher, Republican, of Lancaster, chairman.
M. B. Lowry, Republican, of Erie.
W. A. Brown, Democrat, of Clearfield.
R. S. Brown, Democrat, of Northampton.
C. F. Melnyk, Democrat, of Perry.

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS.
J. E. Ridgway, Republican, of Philadelphia, chairman.
A. W. Taylor, Republican, of Berks.
W. A. Brown, Democrat, of Clearfield.
H. G. Glaz, Democrat, of York.
D. S. Nagle, Democrat, of Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE ON BANKS.
J. C. Brown, Republican, of Mercer, chairman.
George Connel, Republican, of Philadelphia.
W. A. Brown, Democrat, of Clearfield.
W. A. Brown, Democrat, of Clearfield.
R. S. Brown, Democrat, of Northampton.

COMMITTEE ON CANALS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.
A. W. Taylor, Republican, of Berks, chairman.
J. D. Davis, Republican, of Berks.
Thos. B. Scargitt, Democrat, of Fayette.
C. H. Stinson, Republican, of Montgomery.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.
G. D. Coleman, Republican, of Lebanon, chairman.
M. B. Lowry, Republican, of Erie.
J. E. Ridgway, Republican, of Philadelphia.
R. S. Brown, Democrat, of Northampton.
C. F. Melnyk, Democrat, of Perry.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION DISTRICTS.
Alexander Stutzman, Republican, of Somerset, chairman.
Harry White, Republican, of Indiana.
George D. Jackson, Democrat, of Sullivan.
J. D. Davis, Republican, of Berks.
C. J. T. McIntyre, Democrat, of Perry.

COMMITTEE ON REVENUE AND REFORM.
R. A. Brown, Republican, of Lawrence, chairman.
B. Billingslet, Republican, of Lancaster.
Russell Ertel, Republican, of Allegheny.
John B. Beck, Democrat, of Lycoming.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.
W. Worthington, Republican, of Chester, chairman.
R. A. Brown, Republican, of Lawrence.
Warren Cowles, Republican, of McKean.
C. H. Stinson, Republican, of Montgomery.
Thos. B. Scargitt, Democrat, of Fayette.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Alex. Stutzman, Republican, of Somerset, chairman.
Geo. A. London, Republican, of Bradford.
B. Billingslet, Republican, of Lancaster.
A. H. Glaz, Democrat, of York.
D. S. Nagle, Democrat, of Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND TRADE.
George D. Jackson, Democrat, of Sullivan, chairman.
Alex. Stutzman, Republican, of Somerset.
B. Billingslet, Republican, of Lancaster.
G. Connel, Democrat, of Philadelphia.
D. S. Nagle, Democrat, of Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE ON VICE AND IMMORALITY.
R. A. Brown, Republican, of Lawrence, chairman.
W. Worthington, Republican, of Chester.
Warren Cowles, Republican, of McKean.
W. A. Brown, Democrat, of Clearfield.
H. J. Linderman, Democrat, of Bucks.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE CLAIMS AND DAMAGES.
J. W. Fisher, Republican, of Lancaster, chairman.
Alex. Stutzman, Republican, of Somerset.
B. Billingslet, Republican, of Lancaster.
John B. Beck, Democrat, of Lycoming.
C. J. T. McIntyre, Democrat, of Perry.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.
W. Worthington, Republican, of Chester, chairman.
Warren Cowles, Republican, of McKean.
W. A. Brown, Democrat, of Clearfield.
Russell Ertel, Republican, of Allegheny.
David M. Conaway, Republican, of Adams.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING.
George Connel, Republican, of Philadelphia, chairman.
David M. Conaway, Republican, of Adams.
George Connel, Republican, of Philadelphia.
W. A. Brown, Democrat, of Clearfield.
Thos. B. Scargitt, Democrat, of Fayette.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.
G. D. Coleman, Republican, of Lebanon, chairman.
J. C. Brown, Republican, of Mercer.
A. H. Glaz, Democrat, of York.
J. C. Brown, Republican, of Mercer.
M. B. Lowry, Republican, of Erie.

COMMITTEE ON NEW COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS.
M. B. Lowry, Republican, of Erie, chairman.
Thos. B. Scargitt, Democrat, of Fayette.
John B. Beck, Democrat, of Lycoming.

BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE ANGLA ACCIDENT.
The telegraph announces the interment of the human bodies at Buffalo on Monday last. They were deposited in a lot purchased by the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company in Forest Lawn Cemetery. It is in a high, commanding position, and is the intention of the company to erect a monument to the unknown dead, in the rear of the lot. A searching and minute examination of the bodies was made before the final burial. Every article of clothing, &c., that could be found attached to each body was removed, carefully wrapped up and labeled, and handed to Mr. McMahon (the undertaker) for safe keeping.

The body of the moving of the bodies had caused much of the charred outer substance to fall from them, and revealed some things that had before escaped attention. Under the arm of one was found a well preserved piece of brown coat, &c. Under the back of another was found

a piece of brown coat with a portion of the lap below the waist and buttons, which was well preserved, and a single-bladed jack-knife. An amulet was found tucked in the back filled with gold. The following description of the boxes and contents, deposited in the Cemetery grounds, may possibly be of service in leading to the recognition of some of the bodies and should be copied by newspapers at a distance:

No. 1—Limbs and a part of the head gone. No clothing except a small piece of common duck.
No. 2—Nothing left of the head except a piece of the chin. Arms and legs nearly all destroyed.
No. 3—Limbs all gone. Top of the skull also missing. A small piece of glove, a piece of red lining, and a piece of fur were taken from the box.

No. 4—Evidently a female, but nothing could be discovered that would lead to a recognition.
No. 5—Also a female; box contained no effects.
No. 6—A very large franc, but headless.

No. 7—Contained a piece of a coat of mixed goods. Front teeth very broad. Large cavity in upper left jaw. Filled teeth on lower left jaw; the third double tooth on upper left jaw filled.
No. 8—On the body were found a gold chain and silk fastener. Head and feet entirely gone. A small piece of a plaid vest and shirt, and a piece of a blue coat were taken from the box.

No. 9—Nothing but the trunk left of this body. A small piece of a white flannel shirt and a necktie were removed.
No. 10—Large frame. Head nearly all gone. Limbs all gone. No clothing.

No. 11—Head all gone except a small piece of back part of skull. Limbs all gone. A small button and small pair of leggings removed as to be unrecognizable. Hoop skirt attached.
No. 12—Head, arms, and legs, all gone. No clothing or mark of any kind.

No. 13—A large piece of the back of a blue-ribbed deerkin coat, worn buttons and a single-bladed jack-knife, were removed.
No. 14—A stout, well-built man, with a remarkable round chest, a plump body, and a full chest. This body was hairy—a long and thick coat of hair covered almost every portion of the frame and grew down to the very wrists. This should undoubtedly lead to its recognition.

No. 15—Supposed to be that of Mr. Chapman, of Malden, Mass. Jaw gone. Fore and middle fingers as far as the knuckles entirely destroyed.
No. 17—Nothing by which the body could be recognized. In this grave was also deposited a small box containing limbs and other portions of the body that had been detached by moving, &c.

The conduct of the officers of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad throughout this melancholy disaster, in caring for the injured, and the burial of the dead; their heartfelt sympathy, and the facilities extended to the general public looking after friends, and recognizing the dead, has commended, as it deserves, the commendation of all who are cognizant of their efforts. There was nothing that money, labor or time could accomplish, that was left undone by these gentlemen, and their kind sympathy and humane efforts served greatly to soothe the sorrows of afflicted relatives and friends.

It may, in a measure, assuage the pains of those who are sorrowing over the deaths of near relatives by that sad accident, to say that it is the belief of the medical gentlemen, who examined the charred bodies, that but few of them were conscious of bodily suffering as most of them must have been instantly killed by the fall.

CONGRESSION.—A correspondence with us as follows: "Please correct item in your issue of the 9th, stating that the Porter & Cary well is on the National Oil Company's property. Said well is called the 'Rock Well,' and is located on the By's tract of the Vesta Petroleum and Refinery Company, of New York City."

GOODWIN'S Oyster Bay continues to be a standard attraction with the lovers of good things. Although the season for deer shooting is just, Goodwin has several deer in his pen for the accommodation of his customers, together with a variety of other game appropriate to the season.

LOCAL NOTICES.
The best family Sewing Machine is the "Grover & Baker."
J. A. LOSKE, Agent.

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"The only stitch that will wash without breaking."
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J. A. LOSKE, Agent.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The balance of Loose's splendid stock of Hats and Caps will be sold cheaper than ever in order to close it out.

The balance of Loose's splendid stock of Winter Clothing will be sold at lower prices than ever, in order to close it out.

The balance of Loose's splendid stock of Furnishing Goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices, in order to close it out.

DURKIN'S SATIN GLOSS STARCH, the best starch for laundry use. Ask your grocer for it.

McCOMICK'S New York Club Skates, at F. W. ASKE, Diamond street.

At the Boyd Farm (Depot) Restaurant you will always find a Cup of hot Tea or Coffee and Lunch.

New Stock Breakfast Shaws, at R. D. FLETCHER & Co's.

New crop New Orleans Molasses, at DORT & FULLER'S.

LADIES' Patent Button Garters at Southwick's, Merchants' Exchange.

BUFFALO Skin Over Shoes at Southwick's, Merchants' Exchange.

New Stock Hoop Skirts and Corsets at R. D. FLETCHER & Co's.

D. HARRIS & Bro. received last night a new lot of cloackings. Come and see them.

Good Gumbo Teas for one dollar per pound, at DORT & FULLER'S, Kingland Block.

DRILLING TOOLS, Iron Tanks, Mills, Rollers or Engines made or repaired by Gibbs & Russell.

CLARK, McEOWEN & Co. have opened their store at the depot again and have now on hand a full supply of oats, corn, ground lead, bran and corn meal, which they will sell by the load at very low figures. Any orders left by the store, on a landmark street, will be promptly attended to for any of the above goods kept at the depot store.

NEW COUNTRY QUESTION.—We are bound to "have a new country." If everybody buys their Blank Books, Stationery, Work Books, School Books and every article of all kinds at